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# INTELLIGENT DRESSING



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" Chester B. Story.

## INTELLIGENT DRESSING

By

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# CLOTHES

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## From an Artistic Viewpoint

"If all this be so, if the inner man can only express itself through the outer, of what paramount importance it becomes that the outer power of expression be as beautiful as possible, and how great the part this element must play in life."



# I

## FUNDAMENTALS OF GOOD TASTE

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

### HARMONY

Chapter  
One      Everyone is constantly striving for harmonious self-expression. In no way is the expression of individuality more clearly emphasized than in what one wears. The selection of harmonious clothing requires thought as to suitability to the wearer's social position, profession, environment, age, and physical type. The woman with a limited income will find sorrow if she attempts to ape her wealthy friends. This does not mean that a woman should spend all her time thinking of clothes, for once the analysis of temperament, coloring and line is made, it is settled for all time and only the modifications to accord with environment and prevailing style and the softening of line and color with age are necessary.

Sincerity in expressing what one truly is—"People should live, move and dress in the same key if they wish to be harmonious"—care in selecting good things, the genuine and real, even if the number is limited, will add impetus to the economic efficiency movement in which women are expressing their individuality today.

### COLOR

Chapter  
Two      The individuality of the wearer of a costume is expressed in the harmony of the color selected. The choice of color calls for artistic skill in self-analysis. Color may make the short, stout woman, who should by all means choose dark, receding colors, seem more slender, or it may give the too-thin woman, by the use of light and soft shades, a rounder appearance.

There are other things than line and silhouette to be considered in choosing color for costumes. Complexion, color of eyes and hair, features, and character of expression should also govern the selection. There is never any mistake in the selection of navy blue, black or brown, if physical type is suited.

Color in dress may express mood, just as color in painting does. Yellow expresses joyousness, blue, serenity—and some soft grays and lavender have the same effect as gray hair in softening lines.

"If the value of color in enhancing the appeal of individuality were better understood, it would receive as much general and popular study and consideration as music." Color harmony today has scientific bases in physiology and psychology. Home, dress, and every interest of life are affected by sensations produced by color. There is every reason why its laws should be taught, and not the least is that it may bring the happiness of a harmonious setting for the individuality of the wearer of clothes.

## LINE

Chapter Three      "The physical expression of a woman's individuality is the line she habitually falls into." The woman who is stout should strive for lines which will increase the appearance of height. This is obviously accomplished by the use of lines which are vertical rather than horizontal. A continuous line from top to toe should be adhered to. The clothing of the extremities should continue the lines of the costume.

Belts, large figures, plaids, or any other devices which tend to cut the figure into parts, should always be shunned. Blouses and skirts, unless of one color, tend to increase the appearance of stoutness because they cut the figure in parts. The clothing for a stout person should never be tight but an "easy fit," not constricting the figure in the least in any part. The artistic quality of dress is lost if there is any apparent discomfort.

While the stout person aims at lines which increase the appearance of height, the tall thin person by emphasizing her height often attains an air of distinction.

Graceful garments of long line and easy swing are generally becoming. A long sash or a long string of beads may give the length of line necessary to a costume.

At first the charm of a costume may seem to result from the beautiful symmetry of line, but the secret of its charm is invariably in the fact that the line is physical expression of a woman's individuality.

## TEXTILES

Chapter Four      The choice of materials should be made with the idea of harmony to the nature and service of the garment and to the temperament of the wearer. Certainly Georgette and chiffon or other perishable fabrics should not be chosen for practical business or sports wear, or duvetyn for an automobile coat, nor would tweed or rough fabrics be chosen for evening or formal wear.

Materials have to be congenial to type to express individuality. Then they must be appropriate to the occasion for which they are worn. It is pathetic to see a thin Georgette blouse with a business suit, or a high-collared manish shirt with a dressy skirt.

While the different families of materials may be on most agreeable speaking terms, feud exists between some and a clash of good taste ensues when they are brought together.

Appropriateness, background, line, and color, all find in the correct material a valiant helpmeet to harmonious dressing.

## BACKGROUND

Chapter Five      Background is an important consideration in good dressing which every woman, be her home a modest little bungalow or a palace, should keep in mind. The simple morning dress can be purchased with the idea of its harmony with the color scheme of the kitchen as easily as not. I have one friend in mind who wears old-blue gingham house dresses with unbleached muslin, cross-stitched-trimmed apron, cap, collar, and cuffs, and feels the harmony in

her buff cuisine. Another friend whose living room is in browns and tans adds a vibrant decoration as she appears in a soft yellow dress suitable to her type and her background. The summer dresses perhaps of the departed season look lovely on winter days in the sun-parlor which is as comfortably warm as a garden on a summer day.

When in street clothes or clothes to be worn away from home the variable environment cannot be considered. The picture of the costume alone must be of deepest consideration—the first thought must be becomingness.

## ENSEMBLE AND ACCESSORIES

### Chapter Six

Men generally look upon costume as a whole. They do not admire the hat or the shoes, or suit as a separate detail of the picture, although they feel the lack of harmony without analysis if any accessories are out of scale or off color.

A definite idea formed of the picture desired to be made, the amount to be spent definitely decided, a concise division made of the amount to every detail of the picture—hat, gloves, shoes, dress and coat, or suit and blouse, hand bag, even the handkerchief which these days adds an attractive touch of color, will assure a satisfactory costume at less expense than would hit and miss buying of things which have a separate appeal. There are shoes, gloves, etc., which by divine right of class should accompany certain dresses, suits and so on—even the handbag has its class distinction.



## II

# WEARING THE CLOTHES

Chapter      There is an art quality in the wearing of clothes. When  
One      clothes reach their perfection, a harmony of manner at-  
tends them. Have you ever seen a girl of athletic type  
striding along with the full swing of youth in a tight skirt?  
She and her clothes were not in the same mood and there  
was lack of harmony.

The child who dresses suitably for the various ac-  
tivities of her life—never elaborately, always with the  
charm of *simplicity*—is acquiring a dress-sense and a hab-  
it of wearing clothes confidently which could carry her  
through lean years when dresses were few.

The training of the carriage of the body with the culti-  
vation of the dress-sense should be a part of every girl's  
education. Any one can buy costumes, many can own per-  
haps far more than this well-trained girl, but no one can be  
more beautifully a picture than she who knows how to walk,  
how to sit, how to stand in her one costume.

A stately evening gown demands dignity and grace;  
one can not strut about with an informal air as one might  
do when wearing a tweed sports suit. So it is essential in  
every instance to express the character of one's clothes  
by one's posture. As it is not what one says but the way  
one says it which conveys the subtlety of thought, it is not  
what you wear, but the way you wear it, which best conveys  
your *individuality* in clothes.





## From the Economic Viewpoint

"Many costumes remind us of the description of one of Portia's suitors who 'bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behavior everywhere.' *Unity* is an essential in the costume of a well-dressed woman."



# I

## CARE OF THE CLOTHES

"Put Money in Thy Purse"

Chapter      Clothes hangers, shoe trees, a good whisk broom, a bot-  
One      tle of household ammonia for sponging, a spot remover,  
paper or cloth bags for covering clothes on hangers, a  
heavy pressing cloth, iron and ironing board, mending tis-  
sue, needle and thread, with a little time, are important  
factors in Intelligent Dressing, for neatness will cover a mul-  
titude of deficiencies necessitated by economy.

Dry cleaning gives a short cut to increased economy in clothes. No garment should be put away for a season until it has been put in "the pink of condition."

Shoes should be given a nightly "once over" and rushed to the cobbler if the heels are in need of straightening—"Run down heels convey the impression of a sloppy mind." There is economy in having more than one pair of shoes for business wear, but business shoes they should be—the high heeled shoes have their place where the artistic rather than the useful quality is suitable.

Washable gloves are a wise choice; with three practical pairs one can always be above reproach in neatness.

If stockings, especially silk ones, are laundered after each wearing, their longevity will be greatly increased.

Alternating the hose from one foot to the other in consecutive wearings will keep the toes from the need of darning for a longer time.

If a duster or automobile coat is worn for motoring, the protected clothing will look fresher and wear longer.

## II

# BUDGETING THE INCOME

A dollar, a dollar, oh, budget scholar,  
What makes your budget last?  
I carefully plan as best I can  
And follow it ever so fast.

## BUDGETS

Chapter One      A budget is a pattern for one's spending. It will be well to remember that budget figures are intended only as suggestions and are valuable in that they show how other people manage.

First, face the size of the income. Use the smallest amount one is likely to receive as a basis.

Second, decide what one wants of that money.

Third, plan so as to get as many as possible of the things wanted.

The amount allotted to various things should be written down, for when plan and figures are set down in black and white, the relative apportionment is made more clear.

## THE FAMILY BUDGET

Chapter Two      The following classifications for a budget are suggested: Savings, food, clothing, shelter, operating. The apportionments of a family budget should vary with the size of the family.

If the income is \$2400.00 a year for a family of two the clothing allowance should be \$300.00 a year; for a family of three, \$336.00 a year; for a family of four, \$384.00 a year; for a family of five, \$432.00 a year.

If the income is \$3600.00 a year; for two in the family, \$504.00 a year; for three in the family, \$576.00 a year; for a family of four \$648.00; five in the family, \$720.00 a year.

If the income is \$6000.00 a year; for two in the family, \$600.00 a year; three in the family, \$720.00 a year; four in the family, \$840.00 a year; five in the family \$960.00 a year.

The division of the clothes allowance among the members of the family is dependent upon the business of the father, the duties of the mother—a woman in public life requires a greater expenditure for clothes than the one who spends most of her time in the home—the ages and sex of the children.

When the amount to be spent is decided, consider the occasions for which clothes are needed. Go over the wardrobe carefully and decide what can be used, then buy intelligently, considering harmony, color, line, texture, background and the accessories. Then the ensemble will present no inequality in detail. A suit should not make so great a hole in the allowance that all thought of hat, gloves and shoes is lost in the vortex.

For the clothes of the girl of six, nine and twelve years of age, the first thoughts should be of simplicity, comfort and durability. However, at no time in a girl's life should the art quality of dress be lost sight of. The ease of manner desired in women comes invariably with the habit formed through childhood of selection of the suitable costume for the occasion—the afternoon dress instead of the morning play dress, and so on. This is not to suggest frills—*simplicity* should ever be the keynote—but to make an appeal for the training of the dress-sense, the foundation of which is harmony to the occasion and to the wearer.

Middies with the blue serge or white skirt, sateen or silk serge bloomers, gingham dresses with bloomers of the same material, and simple hand-made dressy frocks with plain but good undies, plain hats for winter, of velours or beaver and the attractive cloth tams which will often outlast a season, milan for summer; shoes which will insure present and future foot comfort; a durable school coat and a dress coat, a sweater and a rain outfit, will give a girl an attractive, pleasing and suitable outfit.

*The city High School and Preparatory School girl*

has a problem in clothes which combines a street outfit, very often she must ride on the street car, and a business dress—certainly school is the *business* of the high school girl. Just as the business woman's costume has been *standardized* without uniformity, so the school girl's costume for school can be standardized. Not for a moment would we crush the love of the *art quality* in dress which every girl should possess, nor is the *power of frills* disregarded, but with the most important fundamental of correct and artistic dressing—suitability, first to the occasion for which the dress is selected—the desired qualities in a girl's school or business costume should be simplicity and durability. The popularity of the low-heeled shoes has fortunately made the unsuitable high heel shoe almost unknown in the schools. Middies, simple dark jersey, serge or tricotine, and gingham frocks have superseded the silks, Georgettes and other inappropriate fabrics in the school room. We feel we are progressing in the mastery of the Fundamentals of Good Taste.

## THE BUSINESS WOMAN'S BUDGET

Chapter      A successful business woman gives these valuable sug-  
Three      gestions as to clothes. "In the business world, a woman's clothes count for or against her down to the minutest detail." "In business a woman should look smart, stylish and *feminine*." "Look fresh and feel fresh and don't wear imitations of anything."

The business woman's needs would suggest the same classification which is given for the family budget. There are a number of things which would alter the per cent of the salary allotment—a girl who lives at home and is assisted in the making of some of her clothes and in the mending and caring for them could dress on less than the girl who is living away from home. The requirements as to the business dress would also effect the cost of clothing, also the length of business hours and the time left for care of her clothes.

A business girl has little need for afternoon clothes except for her vacation time. A dinner dress and suitable



coat will be of far greater service. "If a woman is well dressed she need not worry about entertainment."

## THE COLLEGE GIRL'S BUDGET

Chapter In preparing the apportionment of the college girl's  
Four clothing budget, as for every budget, the first question should be, "For what occasions do I need clothes?" If the amount to be spent is limited, "What garments can fill the need for more than one occasion?" A few good clothes properly chosen give far more satisfaction than cheap ones in which there is always a consciousness of falling short of the mark.

The following list of occasions for which clothing is needed has been suggested by the Dean of Women of one of our universities. The class of school and its location would effect in some degree the selection of the clothes and the apportionment of the budgets.

1. Utility costume
  - a. Campus—travel—shopping—games.
  - b. Church—lectures—recitals.
  - c. Calling—matinee—lunch in public places.
2. Informal social affairs
  - a. Guest at receptions—luncheons—teas—dinners in public places.
  - b. Guest at dinner—theater—dance—performer at afternoon recital—evening oratorical contest.
  - c. Hostess at dinner—reception.
3. Formal social affairs
  - a. Dinner—evening reception—dance—box at opera or theater.
  - b. Performer at evening recital or reading.
4. Athletics—sports—hikes
  - a. Gymnasium.
  - b. Tennis Court.
  - c. Campus.
5. Negligee
  - a. For the privacy of rooms and corridors.
  - b. Illness.
6. Graduation
  - a. Baccalaureate and commencement.
  - b. Dean's reception—alumni luncheon—president's reception.

# III

## APPORTIONING THE CLOTHES ALLOWANCE

### THE WOMAN AT HOME

Chapter One      This outfit is complete in all requirements and gives costumes suitable for every occasion for which the average woman would need clothes. No allowance is made for clothes left over from the preceding year. The substitution of these garments would lessen the initial cost. The economical woman seldom buys suit and coat the same year.

Utility-Street clothes all women must have, and on them is not the first place to economize.

	First year	Second year
For spring and fall wear a suit of navy blue tricotine.....	\$50.00	
4 Blouses:		
1 Suit shade.....	10.00	
1 Pongee.....	3.00	
1 Tailored.....	2.00	
1 Dressy white blouse.....	5.00	
1 Top coat (without fur trimming).....	60.00	
2 Dresses		
1 Simple serge, Poiret twill or tricotine.....	40.00	
1 Afternoon Dress.....	50.00	
Summer Dresses		
1 Voile dress.....	20.00	20.00
1 Gingham.....	12.50	12.50
1 White wash skirt.....	7.50	
1 Wool sports skirt.....	12.00	
1 Jersey coat.....	7.50	
2 House dresses at \$2.50.....	5.00	5.00
2 Bungalow aprons at \$1.50.....	3.00	3.00



	First year	Second year
<b>Underclothing</b>		
2 Corsets at \$5.00 average.....	10.00	10.00
4 Nightgowns at \$1.50.....	6.00	(2) 3.00
3 Vests.....	1.50	1.50
6 Union suits (summer).....	6.00	(3) 3.00
4 Union suits (winter).....	6.00	
1 Dark camisole.....	2.00	
4 Teddys, average \$1.50.....	6.00	(2) 3.00
2 Brassiers with shields at \$2.00-2 at \$1.00.....	6.00	
2 Plain white sateen petticoats at \$1.50.....	3.00	
1 Colored petticoat, silk or Jersey.....	7.50	
<b>Shoes</b>		
1 Pr. High shoes and 1 pr. Oxfords Average.....	20.00	
1 Pr. Pumps (afternoon and informal wear).....	12.00	
1 Pr. Bedroom slippers.....	2.00	
1 Pr. White oxfords.....	9.00	
<b>Stockings</b>		
4 pr. Lisle.....	4.00	
4 pr. Silk.....	10.00	
<b>Hats</b>		
1 Tailored hat for utility.....	10.00	
1 Summer hat.....		10.00
1 Winter tailored hat.....	10.00	
1 Dress hat.....	20.00	10.00
<b>Accessories</b>		
<b>Gloves</b>		
1 pr. Heavy lambskin.....	3.50	3.50
2 pr. Fabric gloves.....	3.50	1.50
1 pr. Silk gloves.....	1.50	1.50
1 pr. Long silk gloves.....	2.50	
Veils.....	3.00	
Handbag.....	5.00	
Handkerchiefs (1 doz.).....	5.00	

For two years \$550.00; average for one year \$275.00.

For the average woman, the shoe allowance would last longer, the coat longer, also the suit so that the average based on a three year estimate would be much less.

## GIRLS' CLOTHES

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,  
The girlies are coming to Town,  
None in rags, and none in tags  
But all in simple gown.

### Chapter Two

#### School Girls.

Six to twelve years of age, for one year on the basis of an average for two years.

	First year	Second year
Outer Apparel		
1 Coat.....	\$25.00	
Dresses		
1 Cloth standardized School Dress.....	15.00	
1 Palmer Linen.....	6.00	6.00
3 Gingham dresses and bloomers, average \$5.00.....	15.00	15.00
2 Simple dress-up frocks - average \$7.50.....	15.00	
1 Serge skirt on bodice.....	6.00	
4 Middies, average \$2.00.....	8.00	
Accessories		
2 Hats.....	10.00	10.00
1 Tam.....	3.50	
4 Prs. Shoes, 3 school, 1 dress.....	25.00	25.00
2 Prs. Overshoes.....	2.00	2.00
6 Prs. Stockings.....	3.00	3.00
1 Pr. Dress Gloves.....	1.50	1.50
2 Prs. School Gloves.....	2.00	2.00
Undies.....	25.00	
	<u>\$162.00</u>	<u>64.50</u>
Average.....		113.25

The High School and Preparatory School Girl's outfit varies with her advancement in school. The Senior Girl's wardrobe is considered—Under Class girls would not need as many clothes for social occasions.

#### Outer Apparel

1 Winter Coat.....	40.00
1 Truwool Suit (can be worn as a dress)....	25.00

	First year	Second year
Outer Apparel Cont.		
4 Blouses, Pongee and Tailored .....	12.00	8.00
1 Plaid Skirt.....	12.50	
1 Standardized Jersey School Dress.....	15.00	
1 Standardized Linen School Dress.....	15.00	
1 Taffeta Dinner and Dance Dress.....	35.00	35.00
1 Organdie Dinner Dress.....	25.00	
2 Gingham Dresses, average \$12.50 .....	25.00	
Gym Clothes		
Bloomers.....	\$5.00	
2 Middies, average \$2.00.....	4.00	
Accessories		
Hats		
2 Tailored, Spring and Fall and Winter.....	15.00	
2 Dress Hats, Summer and Winter.....	15.00	
Shoes		
2 Prs. Street oxfords.....	18.00	18.00
1 Pr. Pumps, Jr. Louis Heels.....	10.00	
1 Pr. Gym shoes.....	1.75	
Hose		
3 Prs. Sports—Wool.....	4.50	4.50
3 Prs. Fine Lisle.....	3.00	3.00
2 Prs. Silk Hose.....	5.00	5.00
Underwear, negligee, umbrella and sundries....	30.00	30.00
	315.75	118.50
Average.....		217.13

A girl who sews can lessen this greatly.

## THE BUSINESS WOMAN

Chapter      This is an approximate division of the income to be  
Three      used as a basis for all divisions of budget.

\$25.00 weekly—Income

23% or \$5.75—Shelter and car fare

30% or \$7.50—Food (board and lunch)

25% or \$6.25—Clothing (all expenses connected therewith)

7% or \$1.75—Operating (laundry, etc.)

10% or \$2.50—Savings (insurance)

5% or \$1.25—Advancement (amusements, sanitation, toilet  
articles, physician's fees, education, church,  
charity, travel and vacation.)

The income of many teachers and business women will allow them to spend for clothing from \$150.00 to \$350.00 per year, about 12 per cent, or one eighth of the income.

Estimate of a \$250.00 clothing budget for a business woman.

The first outlay in clothes would amount to more than \$250.00 but considered on the basis of an average for three years, the cost would be as estimated. For instance, if a suit were bought one year, the coat would be purchased the next year, etc.

Suit at \$30.00 to last two years, and \$5.00 for alterations, cleaning, etc., average per year.....	\$ 20.00
Winter coat to last two years.....	17.50
Sweater.....	5.00
One skirt to last two years, \$10.00, average per year.....	5.00
One white skirt.....	3.00
Summer dress at \$30.00 to last two years, average per year.....	15.00
Three Waists to last with suit at \$3.50 each.....	10.50
Four working waists at \$2.00.....	8.00
Two working aprons at \$1.00.....	2.00
Shoes.....	27.00
Rubbers, and repairs to boots, rubber heels.....	8.00
Hats (summer and winter).....	30.00
Underwear, underskirts, nightgowns, etc.....	29.00
Corsets.....	15.00
Hosiery and gloves.....	10.00
Collars, etc.....	5.00
Handkerchiefs (20c each).....	2.40
Furs to last three years at \$60.00, average per year.....	20.00
Raincoat to last three years at \$15.00, average per year.....	5.00
Total.....	237.40

The \$350.00 clothing budget of a business woman.

Outer clothing—more than half the budget.....	230.00
Underclothing.....	43.00
Boots, shoes and stockings.....	21.00
Hats and gloves.....	45.00
Sundries.....	15.00
Total.....	

Clothing Budget for a teacher on a salary of \$1600.00, showing outer clothing only.

(Using \$200.00, one-eighth of the income and more than one-half of the clothing budget on outer clothing.)

	First year	Second year	Third year
Tailored Suit..... (The best of cloth is used).	\$75.00		
Dress..... This gown is relied on chiefly for constant use. It is a ready-to-wear garment and by the use of varied cuffs and collars is made attractive and full of individuality.	35.00	35.00	35.00
Coat..... A long dark wool with excellent line and no trimming. Bought ready to wear, it lasts 4 years.		70.00	
2 Dressy gowns, average \$40.00..... Of silk for school receptions. Well made, at a good house, can be used for four years by simple changes of guimpes or collars.			80.00
2 Party Gowns.....	55.00		55.00
	165.00	105.00	170.00
Average.....		\$146.67	

# THE COLLEGE GIRL

## Chapter 1. Outfit for Utility

Four

Street—travel—shopping—game—church—lectures— recitals—calling—matinee—lunch in public places.	
Truwool suit.....	\$ 35.00
Oxfords, 2 pairs.....	20.00
Plain Hat.....	7.00
More dressy hat.....	10.00
6 Blouses	
1 Pongee.....	3.00
3 Tailored.....	6.00
1 Handmade.....	5.00
1 Suit Shade.....	5.00
1 Pr. Mannish gloves.....	2.00
1 Pr. Kid gloves or 2 prs. of fabric.....	3.00
3 Pr. Sport Hose.....	4.50
3 Athletic underwear.....	4.50
3 Teddys, average \$1.50.....	4.50
1 Girdle (corset).....	3.00
1 Pr. Sateen bloomers.....	3.00
½ Doz. Handkerchiefs.....	1.50
1 Leather hand bag.....	3.50
Raincoat, umbrella, overshoes.....	20.00

## 2. Informal Social Affairs

Receptions—luncheons—teas—dinners in public places— theater—dance—performer at afternoon recitals— hostess at dinner reception.	
Tricotine or serge dress.....	\$40.00
Silk of some weave (simple and dark color)..... (suitable for informal evening wear)	50.00
Extra ribbon sash and collars.....	5.00
Plain Louis heel pump suitable for informal evening.....	10.00
3 Prs. Silk hose.....	7.50
Coat suitable for afternoon and evening.....	65.00
2 Gingham dresses.....	20.00

## 3. Formal Social Affairs

Dinner—evening reception—dance—box at opera, etc.— performer at evening recital or readings.	
Evening dress.....	50.00
Organdie or similar dress.....	25.00
1 Pr. Slippers.....	16.00
1 Pr. Silk Hose.....	2.50

Petticoat.....	5.00
Girdle (corset).....	3.00
Teddy (chemise).....	3.00
Handkerchief.....	.50
Gloves.....	5.00
(Coat for afternoon)	

#### 4. Sports

Gymnasium suit, shoes and hose.....	10.00
Tennis skirts, blouse and shoes.....	15.00
Campus—skirt, blouse and sweater.....	25.00
White skirts.....	6.00

#### 5. Negligee

Kimono.....	5.00
Nighties.....	6.00
Breakfast coat or similar garment.....	10.00

#### 6. Graduation

Muslin gown, hat and shoes.....	50.00
Evening gown.....	35.00
Extra underwear, hose, etc., replacement.....	14.00

\$624.00

The price of this outfit is for a complete new one. It would be lessened greatly by the use of outer clothing on hand. Considered on a two year basis the estimate would be less.

Economy in the number but not the quality of dresses would be the best way to diminish the cost.









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Conservation Resources

Lig-Free® Type I

Ph 8.5, Buffered